

UMass Dartmouth and has regained visitation rights to his two children. "I learned that Wayne St. Pierre is more than my probation officer—he's a human being," he said, "and Judge Kane is a human being, and they cared about me. That's made me care about me and start making the right choices."

The program has strict rules. While studying, participants are on probation and live at home. Anyone who misses class or skips readings can be sent to prison. Program graduates remain on probation and must attend a one-day career workshop. They must then make a career choice or plans that will increase employment opportunities, such as obtaining a GED or going to college. If they don't, they can be sent to prison.

The UMass Dartmouth program accepts only male offenders. There are now similar programs, for men and women, in the state—and more judges are studying it. "They should try it," Judge Kane said, "The things that are said here are more interesting than the conversation in the judges' lobby."

Don Ross—the fan of Deliverance, the book—said the course taught him to accept responsibility for the first time. "The day I came before Judge Kane was the turning point. That transformation has been gradual, week after week, book after book."

"This has taught me," he said, "to use my mind."

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CONGREGATION EMANU-EL:  
CELEBRATING 150 YEARS

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding religious institutions in the United States, Congregation Emanu-El, which will soon be celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding. This remarkable temple, which is located on Fifth Avenue at East 65th Street in the heart of my district, has tended to the spiritual needs of its congregants as well as the social and philanthropic needs of the greater community for a century and a half.

I want to first congratulate Dr. Ronald B. Sobel, who has served as the temple's senior rabbi since 1973. Rabbi Soebl is a world-renowned scholar and spiritual leader who deserves enormous credit for helping to make Emanu-El into one of the largest and most respected synagogues in the world.

In fact, Temple Emanu-El is physically the largest synagogue in the world and boasts the largest membership of any reform temple. But its origins were indeed quite humble. In 1845, a handful of German immigrants pooled \$30 and rented a small room on the Lower East Side, thus becoming the first reform Jewish congregation in the city. As the congregation grew, its members found new locations, first a former Methodist church and then a former Baptist church. In 1868, Emanu-El congregants raised over half a million dollars and built a new facility on Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street. Finally, in 1925, construction began on the Temple's final and current home. In 1930, this magnificent structure was dedicated.

The history of Temple Emanu-El is the history of New York, the Nation, and indeed the entire World. Early in this century, the temple founded a committee to assist victims of the Russian massacres. Seven members of the

congregation were killed serving in World War I and 22 were killed during the Second World War. During this war, the temple established a recreational canteen which ultimately served 1.3 million American men and women in uniform. In recent years, the temple instituted programs to address the pressing needs of New York City. The Sunday lunch program—developed in 1983—provides 140 homeless citizens with a hot lunch each week. In 1988, the temple opened a homeless shelter which has become one of our city's most successful facilities of its kind.

Over the years, the leaders of Congregation Emanu-El has read like a "Who's Who" of American civic leadership. Emanu-El members have included Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Oscar S. Straus, the first Jewish Cabinet Member, who served as President Theodore Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and Irving Lehman, who served as chief justice of the New York State Court of Appeals. More recently, Emanu-El president Maxwell Rabb served as U.S. Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Speaker, for 150 years, Congregation Emanu-El has served as a beacon of community spirit and religious commitment. It is an honor to represent this institution in the U.S. Congress, and I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Temple Emanu-El on this auspicious occasion.

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AMERICORPS' SUCCESSFUL INVOLVEMENT IN A COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM IN THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the success of a partnership between AmeriCorps and community policing efforts in Illinois' Seventh Congressional District. It is a pleasure to be able to address the House today on the positive impact that the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety [CANS] and Bethel New Life Inc.'s Take Back the Streets Program is having on Chicago's West Side. By recognizing the accomplishments of this Take Back The Streets Program, I hope to increase awareness and support for successful partnerships such as the one forged between AmeriCorps and community policing programs in my district.

Bethel New Life Inc., a community-based development corporation which was founded in 1979, is a member and partner organization of CANS. CANS has sponsored 21 AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteers who have helped organize community policing programs and who have played an essential role in the recent take back the streets campaign.

To implement this campaign, Bethel chose a drug-ridden 6-square-block area which included a public elementary school, 3 churches, and a city park, as the target area for its 40-day campaign. The key to Bethel's plan of cleaning up the target area or neighborhood safety zone was to organize high-visibility activities that encouraged residents to come out onto the street.

These community activities, which included anti-drug marches, job fairs, drug education and treatment workshops, all night prayer vigils, family nights, and cleanup efforts, took place at all hours of the day and night. The community leaders and residents worked together to take their streets back from drug dealers. In addition to the planned activities, the program included two ongoing events. They were setting up lemonade stands and organizing outdoor prayer services on corners where drugs were sold.

The community leaders and the residents found that their efforts paid off. The drug dealers were pushed out of the area, the cleanup effort greatly improved the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood, and it was once again safe for children to play on the streets.

In addition to these short-term victories, there were significant long-term effects. One of the greatest accomplishments of this program was that the fear that residents had about getting involved in efforts to fight crime were reduced. An estimated 800 residents got involved with the program because they could see their efforts were paying off. Their community looked and felt safer.

The success of Bethel's program was a direct result of AmeriCorps involvement in the program. CANS' AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteer Charles Jackson, the community leader that was assigned to Bethel New Life Inc., was essential in developing block clubs, increasing interest in community policing, and developing local leaders. The positive effect that the AmeriCorp-VISTA volunteer had on the community will last long after his leadership is gone.

The involvement of AmeriCorps made a significant difference in the overall effectiveness of the program. Without AmeriCorps volunteers, it will likely be difficult for community policing efforts in other neighborhoods to experience this degree of success.

I commend CANS, Bethel New Life, Inc., and AmeriCorps for their hard work and success at helping constituents in my district feel safer and more confident about their right to live in a drug-free neighborhood. As we review Federal programs in the weeks ahead, I hope that this success will be remembered by my colleagues who are quick to mislabel AmeriCorps and community policing efforts as ineffective and wasteful boondoggles and invite them to visit my district to find out what a positive impact these programs have had on hundreds of Americans.

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STATEMENT ON MISSED VOTES

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 10, 1995, I missed six recorded votes because of a bad case of the flu. Rather than infect the rest of the House, I stayed home.

If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall No. 112, the amendment by Mr. WATTS, to strike the automatic stay provisions relating to relief lawsuits brought by inmates, "aye."